2015 Dec-18 PM 12:45 U.S. DISTRICT COURT

N.D. OF ALABAMA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION IN RE BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD \* December 15, 2015 ANTITRUST LITIGATION MDL 2406 \* Birmingham, Alabama 2:13-cv-20000-RDP 2:27 p.m. \*\*\*\*\*\*\* TRANSCRIPT OF DISCOVERY CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE T. MICHAEL PUTNAM UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 10 11 FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: 12 MR. BARRY A. RAGSDALE, ESQ. SIROTE & PERMUTT 13 2311 Highland Avenue South P O Box 55727 Birmingham, AL 35255 14 205-930-5100 15 MR. WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, ESQ. 16 HAUSFELD LLP 1700 K Street NW Washington, DC 20006 17 202-540-7143 18 MR. W. TUCKER BROWN, ESQ. 19 WHATLEY KALLAS 2001 Park Place North 20 Suite 1000 Birmingham, AL 35203 21 205-488-1200 22

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## FOR THE DEFENDANTS: MS. KIMBERLY R. WEST, ESQ. WALLACE JORDAN RATLIFF & BRANDT LLC 800 Shades Creek Parkway Suite 400 Birmingham, AL 35209 205-870-0555 MS. EMILY M. YINGER, ESQ. HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP 7930 Jones Branch Drive 9th Floor Park Place Building McLean, VA 22102 703-610-6100 8 MS. CHRISTA C. COTTRELL, ESQ. KIRKLAND & ELLIS 300 North Lasalle 10 Chicago, IL 60654 312-862-2000 11 12 MR. JOHN T. A. MALATESTA, III, ESQ. MAYNARD, COOPER & GALE 13 1901 Sixth Avenue North Suite 2400 14 Birmingham, AL 35203 205-244-1000 15 16 SPECIAL MASTER: 17 MR. EDGAR C. GENTLE, III, ESQ. GENTLE, TURNER, SEXTON & HARBISON 18 501 Riverchase Parkway East Suite 100 19 Hoover, AL 35244 205-716-3000 20 21 ALSO PRESENT: 22 CHRIS KIMBLE, ESQ. CARL BURTCHALTER, ESQ. 23 STEVE ROWE, ESQ. KENINA LEE, ESQ. 24 TRACY ROMAN, ESQ. ANDREW LEMMON, ESQ 25 CHRIS HELLUMS, ESQ.

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LAUREN McCRAY, ESQ.
CRAIG HOOVER, ESQ.
SARAH CYLKOWSKI, ESQ.
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# PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Good afternoon. This is in the In Re Blue Cross Blue Shield Antitrust Litigation, MDL 2406. And that is a Northern District of Alabama number, 2:13-cv-20000-RDP.

And let me apologize for the late start. But as is usually the case, we had a brand new sound system and telephone system put in about two weeks ago. And as with most government contracts, of course, it doesn't work. So we finally have something patched up here and working. But I wanted to go ahead and get started with the discovery conference.

I have on the agenda this afternoon to get some updated information, again, about the meet and confer process, as we've been going for some time.

Mr. Ragsdale?

MR. RAGSDALE: Thank you, Your Honor.

We have continued the meet and confer process pursuant to the directions that we received from the Court and, frankly, from each other over the course of the last several weeks.

There were at least two in-person meet and confers with various parties as well as a number of telephone meet and confers. And I think all counsel were able to work that in through their holiday schedule; although, we're not done

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yet; although, we made a lot of progress. Some of that has been set out in the papers that you have received.

Progress has been made on a number of fronts.

Remaining are some meet and confers we're going to try to work in, including tomorrow.

One of the issues that we are hoping to discuss is what discovery needs to be done or planned or anticipated involving the defendants' anticipated filed rate motions, including that to be filed by Blue Cross of Alabama. In fact, we're talking about getting together and discussing that tomorrow.

We're very close to having finalized agreements on a number of points. Obviously, there are still points of disagreement that we continue to talk about, at least one of which -- or two of which -- is on the docket for you today.

THE COURT: Okay. And I guess sort of dovetailing into that is sort of looking down the road at the horizon, what sort of discovery issues might yet still be coming out of the meet and confer process that we might be dealing with in January?

MR. RAGSDALE: I think a fairly broad spectrum of issues still remain. We know there's -- we anticipate at least once we have the opportunity to set out the types of discovery, for example, that we want on filed rate -- although I suspect we will be able to reach an

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the Court.

agreement on most of that, there may still be some scheduling issues. Some of that will depend on, frankly, Judge Proctor's scheduling of how those motions are going to be filed and the deadlines that may be created for the consideration of those motions.

In addition to that, depending on, frankly, how some of the time period issues get resolved between the parties, certainly involving the association, that may provide guidelines for the other defendants in terms of how we want to proceed.

We're close. I think very close. Probably even done with an end-date agreement on structured data, for example, that we hope we can get all the defendants to agree to once we're able to reach that.

Other than that, I don't know what might pop up.

But I suspect, just based on past experience, that we will be able to reach agreement on most things and be unable to reach agreement on some things.

THE COURT: All right.

Ms. Yinger? Ms. West?

MS. WEST: Ms. Yinger is going to address

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. YINGER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

I think the only thing I would add is that we are

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continuing to meet and confer on behalf of the non-Alabama defendants with respect to what discovery the plaintiffs plan to prioritize in the accelerated actions for the non-Alabama defendants.

I think that -- you know, the defendants had proposed that we go ahead and talk about that right away.

But the plaintiffs wanted a little more time.

We're expecting a proposal from them on December 23rd. And that will give us a better sense of where that filed rate discovery fits into that bigger picture.

So I think once we have more information from the plaintiffs about how they see discovery rolling out next year, we'll be able to address a number of issues with the Court, if needed.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. YINGER: Thanks.

THE COURT: Thank you.

The next item that I have down on the agenda is the plaintiffs' motion to compel Blue Cross Blue Shield of Alabama to designate two particular people, Koko Mackin and Robin Stone, as production custodians.

Mr. Ragsdale?

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MR. RAGSDALE: Thank you, Your Honor.

As is the case with the other defendants, frankly, we made substantial progress with Blue Cross of Alabama,

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negotiating on this particular issue; that is, the designation of custodians. We were able to reach agreement on all but two. And the two are outlined in the motion that we have put before you.

We believe -- and I think it's important to put it in context, of course. We haven't taken depositions yet.

We've begun to receive documents but not nearly what we anticipate. So that, to some degree, this motion has to be made based on what we anticipate.

And so that -- I think, for example, when Blue Cross of Alabama argues that we have not definitively established what we will get from these two custodians, that's true, because we haven't had the opportunity to find out yet.

And that's what -- we think our motion focuses on the fact that these two individuals are almost certainly likely to have unique information regarding their dealings with third parties and the outside public. It is the nature of their jobs.

Ms. Mackin is vice-president of corporate communication and community relations. She is the face and the spokesperson for Blue Cross.

Mr. Stone is the vice-president of governmental affairs and is the registered -- and has been a registered lobbyist for Blue Cross of Alabama for more than several years.

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We believe that it is important that we preserve and have access to the documents of these two individuals. And it seems to me that their relevance, frankly, is clear on the face of the fact that this case will focus on a number of issues involving Blue Cross of Alabama, not the least of which is simply their participation in what we have alleged to be a nationwide conspiracy, but in addition to the fact that, for example, filed rate will be a significant issue in this case.

The fact that we've asked them to preserve the records of their vice-president for governmental affairs who would have interactions with the regulators and the governmental entities which ostensibly set that filed rate puts this, frankly, right in the wheelhouse of the defense that we anticipate that Blue Cross will raise as a result of that.

We believe that these two individuals, based on what we have access to -- Blue Cross of Alabama is very critical of the fact we're relying on media reports. But, at least at this point, that's what we have access to. And it provides the clues for these two individuals.

The real question is: Is there a concomitant increase in the burden on Blue Cross of Alabama to have to have these two individuals designated as custodians?

I would simply point out that I believe Blue Cross

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of Alabama's arguments are almost self-contradictory. Their argument is that it's thousands and thousands and thousands of additional documents that would have to be reviewed.

But on the same token, they argue that there's nothing unique about any of the information that they have access to; that it will be redundant and duplicative of documents that we're getting from other sources. Both of those things can't be true.

Either the information is unique and, therefore, should be subject to discovery, or it's duplicative and, frankly, would be weeded out through the process that they, undoubtedly, will go through in which duplicate documents won't be produced.

There's -- it's called de-duping. And it is a process by which -- completely different than duping, by the way.

THE COURT: I've been on the end of that many times.

MR. RAGSDALE: Okay. Yeah. Not nearly as much fun. But --

THE COURT: No.

MR. RAGSDALE: -- duplicate -- to the extent that there are emails or other documents which are duplicates of documents that are already being produced or preserved, they won't be produced. There's no additional

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burden that has to be done.

If they are not -- and more importantly, if they involve communications with people outside the Blue Cross structure, then they are unique. And they are discoverable. And they are the kind of information that should be preserved and produced. And we believe that, frankly, Blue Cross has not made the kind of showing that's necessary that adding these two individuals will substantially increase the discovery burden that will be imposed on them.

Other than that, I think our position is set out in our paper. If you have questions, I'd be glad to answer them.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. RAGSDALE: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Argument for Blue Cross

Alabama?

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MS. WEST: Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Malatesta will be arguing.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Malatesta?

MR. MALATESTA: Good afternoon, Judge.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. MALATESTA: Forgive me. I got a

little bit of a cold today.

I'm not as organized. I got to set up, unlike

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Mr. Ragsdale.

All right. Before I get into the argument, Your Honor, what I would like to do is provide a little bit more context to how we got here. Because I think it's important to set the backdrop. Especially in light of some of Mr. Ragsdale's remarks that they're operating with incomplete information.

I would argue, to the extent they have any intelligence on those witnesses that they believe to be relative to the proceedings in this case, it would be Koko Mackin and Robin Stone. Because the foundation for their position has always been it's in light of the public statements they've made, either in articles or to the legislature.

So over the course of the last six months, we have been negotiating production custodians. And the backdrop for that has been our production of organizational charts. And they've had the benefit of those organizational charts. And we, obviously, have consulted with our client to identify who we believe are the employees within the company that are best positioned to answer these specific RFPs.

And so back in July, we sent them a fairly lengthy letter that outlined our position not only on the scope of the requests for production but how those RFPs should be assigned within the organization.

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And what we did is we took filed rate approach. We basically got eight divisions. We got our executive office. And then we've identified seven specific business divisions where we think there are individuals within those divisions that are going to have information responsive to the RFPs:

Sales and marketing, actuarial, claims, networks, legal, and then the chief medical officers and the executives.

And what we did is identify 23 individuals within the executive office and those business divisions that we felt would be -- would have documents responsive to these requests for production. And in many instances, as we noted in our papers, we've already assigned, on average, seven custodians to these requests that are at issue today.

So we believe we have taken a defensible approach to the identification of production custodians and have identified those individuals that are likely to have responsive records.

Now, the plaintiffs have articulated that the standard is relevance, in and of itself. And we disagree, and we've articulated to the Court that we believe that there is sort of a three-prong standard that must be examined in order for the Court to find that the motion should be granted. That is, first showing of relevance; second, that these individuals do have unique, noncumulative information responsive to the RFPs; and third, that the additional burden

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is, in fact, proportionate to the needs of the case.

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And I'm going to walk through each of those in turn, although there's certainly some redundancy on some of those issues.

Let me begin first with relevance. It is the plaintiffs' burden to prove relevance. And we appreciate the fact that, to some degree, they are operating in a vacuum. But nevertheless, with the benefit of the organizational charts, we were able to reach agreement on the production custodians.

And again, their foundation for having Mackin and Stone designated as production custodians has been their public statements.

So during the meet and confer process, time and time again, we said, show us the underlying statements that

Ms. Mackin and Mr. Stone have made to substantiate the requests, and we'll take it under review.

During meet and confer process, they cited the single article to Koko Mackin. It's a September, 2007, Birmingham Business Journal article that really sort of just documents her progression through the company.

At the time, she was involved with project management issues and then became the vice-president of corporate communications in April, 2009.

With respect to Mr. Stone, during the meet and

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confer process, they just identified generically several issues that they claim he had taken up either in Montgomery with the legislature or had been quoted in various roundtable discussions. And now the Court has the benefit of some articles that they have cited in their brief.

We have prepared for the Court a summary of those.

And we're happy to submit the actual articles themselves if
you would like. May I approach with a copy?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MALATESTA: And Your Honor, there's obviously a fair amount of detail here. But we would encourage the Court to review these after the hearing to inform its decision on the motion. Because when you really study these articles, what you realize is that there is no factual nexus between the statements which they contend to be underpinnings for having these two individuals designated as production custodians and then the RFPs themselves.

And I'm going to walk through some illustrative examples. We did so in our papers, as well.

But when you look at these articles -- and I'll begin with Ms. Mackin. 14 of the articles deal with the impact of healthcare reform. There's a lot of discussion in the press, as you would anticipate, when President Obama was contemplating the Affordable Care Act. And then, of course, it was upheld constitutionally by the Supreme Court in 2012.

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And there were a lot of articles discussing what's the impact of that going to be on the healthcare marketplace, generally, and then, more specifically, healthcare insurers, one of which, obviously, is our client.

Notably, you know, most of the Affordable Care Act was not even put into effect until after these lawsuits were filed. So marginal relevance in that regard.

And then several of the articles are commentary on these lawsuits. Just standard commentary by Ms. Mackin and others that, you know, we're going to vigorously defend the lawsuit. That does not provide indicia of relevant, unique information responsive to these RFPs.

Others are what I would label high-level statements about the company's financial performance. You know, comments by Ms. Mackin about how the company performed financially in 2009, 2010.

There are one or two articles that may speak to market share or premium increases. Again, we don't believe that those limited citations substantiate having them designated to comb their records for what could be, depending on how the Court rules on discovery time frame, a decade of information.

And then with Mr. Stone, we feel like it's even more tangential when you look at the specific articles. One is Mr. Stone's comments on a bill pending in the legislation

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about whether or not the legislation should impart a mandate on certain autism benefits.

Another concerns Medicare Advantage increases for certain residents of Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties on the Medicare Advantage product. Again, very tethered -- or not tethered, I should say, to the underlying RFPs.

So when you look at the requests -- and this has really been the focus of our position during the meet and confer process is let's compare these statements which you contend are clearly relevant to the underlying RFPs for which they want to be designated.

They want to designate Ms. Mackin for 62 of the requests for production. They want to designate Mr. Stone for 66 of the requests for production. So we're talking about about 40 percent of the 159.

The requests are as follows: The creation of the association, Requests 7 through 10; the rules and regulations of license agreement, 14 and 23; association committee meetings and board activities by the association, Requests 15 through 19; the creation of Blue Card back in the mid-90s; the pre-curser to the operation of the Blue Card in the 1980s and early 1990s; the various interaction between control plans and participating plans in the national account scheme; organizational charts; the use of MFNs; our interaction with the consortium.

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Those are the requests that they believe we should designate Stone and Mackin to be production custodians. The articles have nothing to do with those issues. And for that reason, we've said, this dog won't hunt. They should not be designated as production custodians.

Then for some of those issues that I mentioned earlier, like, financial performance; market share; you know, premium increases, there's very limited discourse by Ms. Mackin on those issues. Again, very high-level statements about, you know, how those are going to improve.

By way of example, here's one on financial -- the financial performance that they cite. This is a "Blue Cross Returns to Profitability," an August 8th, 2010, article from the Birmingham Business Journal. The quote from Ms. Mackin is as follows: Quote, there were several factors that led to our net loss in 2009: The downturn in the economy, struggling financial markets, and increasing healthcare costs. That's their -- that's their factual justification for making her a production custodian on financial RFPs.

What we've said to the plaintiffs and what we ask the Court to do so here is say that the existing production custodians we've designated for our financial issues is more than sufficient. What we've done is actually go to the controller of the company and say, produce information responsive to their financial requests for production, like,

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total revenues, Blue Card payments. That is the correct source of this information.

There's no reason for Blue Cross Blue Shield of Alabama to now look for high-level statements about operational performance when we know we're going to get that information directly out of the financial department. In fact, we've made a production of our audited financial statements. That should speak to the financial performance of the company.

There's no need to go look at Ms. Mackin's records for the very same thing, which leads to the second part of our argument which is that to the extent some of these issues, like, market share or financial performance, do touch about issues that Ms. Mackin and Mr. Stone have addressed in the media, it's cumulative. And it's certainly not going to lead to the unique information.

The 11th Circuit has said the following: Quote, where a significant amount of discovery has been obtained and it appears that further discovery would not be helpful in resolving the issues, a request for further discovery is properly denied. And that's exactly where we find ourselves here.

As we've represented to the Court in our papers, we've already collected ten million files to be searched. We believe that is a more-than-adequate response to capture

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information responsive to these RFPs.

We don't see the need to now engage in discovery of what amounts to approximately 500,000 additional files that belong to Ms. Mackin and Mr. Stone.

We believe that this is certainly calling for the production of cumulative information, which the 11th Circuit has discouraged.

And we would ask that the Court deny the motion in that regards, as well.

When you look at specific issues, like, market share or premium increases, again, Your Honor, they've asked Ms. Mackin and Mr. Stone to be designated as production custodians for Requests 66 through 81. Those deal with market-share type issues.

We've already said our entire sales and marketing department and all of -- I should clarify. The seven people we've designated within our sales and marketing department, the seven people we've designated within our network department, and our CEO and our former CEO -- we agreed to search all of those records to recover information about market share.

Why do we now need to go to Ms. Mackin and
Mr. Stone? It's completely redundant. It's going to require
the consumption of resources and time that we don't need to
direct on those individuals, given the streamlining order

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that the Court has entered.

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And then third and lastly, this would not be proportional to the needs of this case, as Rule 26 mandates and which has been reinforced by the recent amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

We've cited some cases, Your Honor, where there is no foundation to have these individuals designated.

Mr. Ragsdale said we need to speculate to some degree. Your Honor, I would say that if any speculation needs to be made here, it is that there is no additional information to be uncovered from Mackin and Stone that's unique to these issues in the case.

And we would ask that the Court deny the motion on those, as well.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MALATESTA: That's it, Your Honor, unless you have any questions.

THE COURT: I guess the question that comes to my mind is, certainly, Rule 26(B)(1) in the definition of the scope of discovery talks about the relevance of the discovery and has moved the proportionality considerations that previously were under 26(B)(2) -- have moved those up now into the definition of the scope.

I'm curious about where this idea of uniqueness comes from unless it has something to do with the

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burdensomeness of discovery, perhaps some element of proportionality.

But is there a requirement in Rule 26 that the discovery requested from multiple sources within an organization -- that each one of those sources be unique in some sort of way?

MR. MALATESTA: Yes, Your Honor. Rule 26(B)(2)(c), Roman Numeral I, quote, the Court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local court -- local rule if it determines that the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative.

And then as I cited earlier, Your Honor, to the 11th Circuit, where it has prohibited additional discovery. And so we would believe not only do the rules but the controlling caselaw deny the motion.

THE COURT: All right. So you equate uniqueness with or the absence of uniqueness with being the same thing as unreasonably cumulative or duplicative?

MR. MALATESTA: We do.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MALATESTA: I mean, Your Honor --

THE COURT: There's no middle ground

between them anywhere?

MR. MALATESTA: Well, we acknowledge that

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24 14:51:26 25 there is some overlap with our existing slate of production custodians. And that's why we've agreed to go to different business divisions within the company to say we expect sales and marketing to have the primary documentation on market share, by way of example, but we're also going to look to our executive office files, because we obviously anticipate that Mr. Kellogg, the president/CEO of the company, may have information. And that could spill over to some other areas. And so we've designated those individuals.

THE COURT: On all of these requests for production -- and I have to say that, frankly, I'm looking for a little bit of redundancy. But -- I'm not asking for an unreasonable degree of redundancy.

But on requests for production, it seems to me that there ought to be multiple potential sources from which information responsive to a request might come so that you're not so limited in -- limiting yourself to one person or one source to get information that may well be known to the company in some other place.

You're telling me that you're going to actually be looking at different sources.

MR. MALATESTA: Yes, Your Honor.

Our argument is that those additional sources should not be Koko Mackin and Robin Stone.

THE COURT: Oh, I understand.

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You know, but the example you give: You're going to be looking in sales, but you're also going to be looking for essentially that same information in the executives.

MR. MALATESTA: Yes, Your Honor.

I mean, we looked at our production slate before we submitted our response. And what we found is, on average, we are designating at least seven production custodians to each RFP.

THE COURT: All right. All right.

Mr. Ragsdale?

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MR. RAGSDALE: What it boils down to,

Judge, is 23 custodians is perfectly fine, but 25 would just
gum up the whole process. Those two additional custodians
would bog us down to the point we couldn't complete
discovery.

We don't believe that's true. We don't believe that the 500,000 files that they talk about -- they've not told us, for example, how many of those involve communication with people outside of the Blue Cross hierarchy where we may not have any other source of being able to get that information.

It is -- they have not shown, for example, that there are not communications with governmental regulators, governmental authorities, which might not include some of the other custodians that they have done.

As I hear the argument, we should already know what

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we want before we ask for it; we should already know what's in their files before we ask for them; and that we have some burden to demonstrate to this Court what exactly we're going to get when we ask the question. That's not discovery. It wouldn't be called discovery. It would be called confirmation if that were the case.

The second problem with their argument is I think they assume that we are only strictly limited, based on relevancy, to the public comments that found their way into the media. That's not true at all.

Simply we have pointed to those as examples of where they have made public statements which indicate that they are involved in the issues which are involved in the case.

And frankly, the summary which they've provided to you on Page 8, even there there's an article that's quoted from May 8th, 2012, in which it says a spokesman for Blue Cross disputed that it gave the company a monopoly, noting that other providers had until 2014 to build their networks. I have no idea what other emails there may be related to statements like that.

The truth is this, Judge: If this case is decided on a rule of reason analysis, which we, of course, don't believe it should be, but that is a possibility, Alabama will be trying to demonstrate its procompetitive effect of its market approach. And that will implicate not only the type

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of governmental affairs and regulations that we've talked about but all of these public statements that talk about the community-wide effects of Blue Cross.

And these are the two individuals who are uniquely situated to make those kind of disclosures and have those kinds of documents.

Again, their argument is we've asked for a lot of things that neither of these two people will have any involvement in. If that's true, there won't be any documents related to those topic areas that they will have to produce.

The point is there are topics which clearly they will have some involvement with and which we believe they are likely to have discoverable information which may not be produced through the other 23 custodians that they have designated.

I would also say this -- and I think this is important -- is the notion that we attempted in the meet and confer process to say why don't we go RFP by RFP through all of them to try to do that. And frankly, they were not interested unless we could guarantee that it was less than five RFPs that would involve these two individuals, which we couldn't, of course, do beforehand.

So their complaint about the fact that we've included some RFPs which may not implicate these two custodians is a little bit of a red herring, because, in this

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instance, we tried to do that. They weren't interested in that. There is some reason they don't want these two particular individuals to be designated. And it doesn't make sense that it's purely economy of scale.

Any other questions that I can answer? Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Malatesta?

MR. MALATESTA: Your Honor, brief reply.

We cite in our response the following from the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama in the case *Auburn University versus IBM*, 2011 West Law 5190821: Quote, if the theoretical possibility that more documents exist sufficed to justify additional discovery, discovery would never end.

And Your Honor, during the meet and confer process, our opening offer was 18 production custodians. They then countered and said, we would like you to take into consideration an additional 22 people. We ultimately agreed to five of them.

And Your Honor, as you said, the standard here is what is a reasonable approach to discovery. It is not perfection. If that was the standard, we'd have to designate hundreds of individuals within the company. We believe that the ten million files we've collected for search from these 23 individuals are the central figures to revolve these RFPs.

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We don't need to go exploring Ms. Mackin and Mr. Stone's files, given the very -- the lack of the factual nexus that's been demonstrated through these articles.

The one that Mr. Ragsdale specifically cites is an AL.com article from May 8th, 2012, concerning a potential bill to require that any insurer who participates in the state exchange must offer their health insurance products in all 67 counties, which Alabama does. Other competitors have cherry picked and only placed themselves in certain counties within the state.

That is not responsive to an RFP. And that's where there's the fatal flaw in the plaintiffs' approach here.

And Ms. Ragsdale's mischaracterized the negotiation process.

What we said during negotiations was if you can demonstrate a specific set of RFPs for which you believe Ms. Mackin and Mr. Stone truly possess unique information, we'll take under advisement. They've hung their hat on the 60-some-odd requests that they want from those two individuals.

There is no justification for making us add these two individuals for 40 percent of the RFPs. And our concern is we have to draw the line in the sand somewhere. We feel like we've taken a reasonable approach. The volumes are already enormous. And discovery has got to end somewhere.

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And these certainly -- these two certainly should not fall into the fold.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right.

The next item on the agenda is Blue Cross Blue Shield Association's motion to limit the time frames under which document production is to be searched; that is, to limit the time that they are required to search for responsive documents.

MS. WEST: Ms. Cottrell will address that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. COTTRELL: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

As this Court is aware, we have been working through what I'll call threshold discovery issues with plaintiffs for sometime now.

These are those issues that have to be decided before we can get to the real work: Processing all that data; putting it in our tar engine; and, finally, reviewing it and actually producing it to plaintiffs.

At the last hearing, in an effort to bring all these issues to a close, we proposed that we spend a few weeks working them out with plaintiffs, but if we couldn't, we would bring them to Your Honor today.

We've made progress, in large part because we've

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agreed to give a lot of documents from a long period of time.

On historical RFPs, plaintiffs served 61 RFPs that relate primarily to key historical events in their complaint. We've agreed to go back and search our historical files from any time period. All the way back to the 1930s, if we need to. So those are off the table.

On structured data, Mr. Ragsdale referenced this already. They've asked for structured data from 1995 up through 2015. We've agreed to give them structured data from a 20-year time period.

There are other concessions, as well. The upshot is that we will be producing billions -- I had to double check this number. Billions, with a B, of rows of structured data. And our IT vendor estimates that we're going to have to process for review 33 million pages of unstructured data.

So that's what we've already agreed to do. Those issues are resolved.

But there is one threshold issue that remains in dispute. I call them the bookends. On the unstructured data, the start date for 80 RFPs -- so it's not for all RFPs, because we come to an agreement, like I mentioned, on those historical. But there are 80 that concern primarily our ongoing business operations.

We also dispute over the end date. Now, the end date is for all 159 unstructured RFPs. The parties agree

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that there needs to be a reasonable start date and an end date. We just disagree over what they should be. We propose a start date of 2005. That's two years before the statute of limitations period. Plaintiffs propose a start date of 1995, 12 years before the start of that period.

As for an end date, we propose 2012, the date of the filing of the original complaint. And plaintiffs? Up through 2015.

If we implement plaintiffs' proposal, their sweeping 20-year proposal, our IT vendor estimates that 33 million pages we're processing for review is going to skyrocket to 20 -- to 55 million pages.

Now, I want to pause here and highlight the fact that this is not new information to plaintiffs. I know in their brief they talk about how they're willing to continue meeting and conferring but that they need information justifying our burden.

On November 10th, I flew to Alabama and met with plaintiffs in person. And I sat across from them to say, I hear you. I hear you on what you want. But I'm telling you: Our vendor is telling me that the data skyrockets by 40 percent if we don't impose a reasonable end date. If we go to 2015, we're going to be dealing with millions upon millions of additional pages.

I then wrote them a letter on November 17th and

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said, in writing, we're seeing an increase of about 40 percent, on average. THE COURT: Do I understand that as far as going backward and looking for the time period from 1995 to 2005, if that's added into the pot, that really only adds 15:04:16 about four million pages? MS. COTTRELL: That's exactly right. THE COURT: It's really the later information that generates the huge bulk of the additional 15:04:30 10 pages that have to be analyzed? 11 MS. COTTRELL: I think there are two burden concerns. One is that on the end date, you're right. 12 13 When we're talking about the bulk of these documents, the 24 million, that's the 2012 to 2015 time period. 14 On the start end, the 1995 up through 2005, that's 15:04:42 15 16 about four million pages. Again, these are estimates, 17 because we're really dealing in terabytes. THE COURT: Sure. 18 MS. COTTRELL: But there's an additional 19 15:04:56 20 burden problem with respect to those documents. What we're hearing from our vendor -- and they 21 22 haven't yet been processed, so this is based on their 23 experience --24 THE COURT: You may have access problems,

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too. Accessibility, format problems.

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MS. COTTRELL: Right. I'm not saying all, but our vendor is saying, look. The older the data, legacy data, we're in, you know, Windows 98. We're dealing with Word Perfect applications. It is a different world. And so pulling those may lead to difficulties on that side.

THE COURT: We couldn't dial our phone today.

MS. COTTRELL: Fair point.

Unless Your Honor wants to spend more on the start date, I was going to turn back to the end date.

So as I mentioned, we've pulled documents now from 25 custodians. That leads to two terabytes. The 33 million, again, is from 2005 to 2012. And we go an additional 24 million pages -- again an estimate -- if we add this other time period.

The reason for that is the way documents are stored. So the closer in time you are to the present, if you look at my email inbox or anyone's inbox, you're going to get more documents the closer you are to current.

We've gone to plaintiffs, and we've told them about this issue. And we've asked them, why do you really need the post 2012 documents? Why are they so important? Can we work out a deal where we factor in what you want and work out a compromise?

We've consistently heard three things: We need them

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because we allege an ongoing conspiracy and we have an injunction claim. We need them because we have a damages class up through the present. And we need them because there just could be things we don't know about right now but they could become important later on. And we want to be able to insure our rights to get that information.

So we crafted a compromise in response to that. We said, okay. On ongoing conspiracy, this is not a case where we call it, you know, a game of Clue. We do not need to sift through millions of pages to figure out was there an agreement and, if so, what was it. It's out in the open. It's in the license agreements.

So we told plaintiffs, we'll give you the license agreements and the membership standards that contain the restraints at issue up through the present.

On the damages point, we also worked out an agreement. We said, if you are able to certify a damages class or a settlement class, we'll give you the structured data you need to make up those classes and show damages.

On the final point, this case has been pending for some time. Three years. And plaintiff should know if there are documents post 2012 that are relevant to their case. And they should be able to tell us right now what those key documents are.

If there are new issues that come up, for example,

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the Anthem-Cigna merger, we're willing to entertain targeted requests where good cause can be shown.

What we're seeing in the caselaw is that the default end date is the filing of the complaint. And we don't see any reason to deviate from that here. We think our proposal with those carve outs to the present, along with the 2012 end date, makes a lot of sense. Especially in light of the huge burden.

THE COURT: You say the standard discovery situation. And I recognize this is not a standard case. But the standard, run of the mill federal lawsuit that -- the standard for discovery is that the end date should be the filing of the complaint -- there's not a requirement of supplementation of ongoing discovery even after the -- during the pendency of the lawsuit?

MS. COTTRELL: So I would say the standard, under the caselaw, is a reasonable ending. But what we see in the cases that we've cited, RF Properties; U.S. V. King; In re Ready-Mixed; and Heartland Surgical -- what we're seeing is that, oftentimes, what is a reasonable date coincides with the filing of the complaint. In terms of an ongoing conspiracy charge in both RF Properties and U.S. King, there was an ongoing misconduct. And the Court still said an end date of the filing of the complaint is reasonable and makes sense.

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Unless there's other questions on the end date, I will turn back now to the start date.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. COTTRELL: So in terms of the start date, again, plaintiffs want 1995 for those 80 RFPs I mentioned that generally concern business operations. We're proposing two years before the start of the statute of limitations period. 2005.

Again, we think this is consistent with what we see in the caselaw. Generally, Courts say it should be limited to the statute of limitations period. And sometimes, you may go back a year -- the year or two before that.

When you look at the RFPs at issue, it doesn't make a lot of sense to go all the way back to 1995. So for example, plaintiffs are requesting documents regarding plans' reimbursement methodologies or setting of reimbursement rates.

How plans set reimbursement rates in 1995 doesn't have a lot of relevance to the case. The question is how are they set during the class period. What would they be in the but-for world.

They seek documents relating to procedures for claims administration and payment of provider claims. Again, how providers were paid 20 years ago with technology from 20 years ago doesn't seem that relevant to the core issues.

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They seek information on our policies and procedures concerning financial reporting. How we recognized revenues in 1998, you know, not a core issue. I think they're more interested in how to interpret our financial information, you know, during the class period.

The requests also seek information relating to how fee schedules are set, provider cost metrics, provider quality data. So provider quality information from the 90s up through '05. How reserves were set -- again, this would be under different regulations from decades earlier. How old admin fees were set.

We're agreeing to give this information. We're just saying it should be limited to '05 to 2012. We don't see the justification or the relevance, really, of going back in time two decades.

Now, we touched briefly on the burden argument before. The relevance here we really think is tangential. There are at least four million pages. And that's just electronic documents, Your Honor. We didn't factor in any paper documents from that time period.

But there are also other burdens that are unknown. Once we get in, dealing with legacy data, problems that are going to sidetrack us.

As Your Honor knows, we have a tight timeline. We are committed to meeting the Court's deadlines. We have a

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lot to do. And we've already agreed to give billions of rows of structured data. We're reviewing tens of millions of pages of unstructured data. We just think that the reasonable end date of two years before the start of the statute of limitations period up through the filing of the complaint is sufficient in this case.

Unless there are any questions --

THE COURT: Well, when y'all set the timeframes of 1995 to 2005, surely y'all recognized the cutting-of-the-baby compromise at that, right? I mean -- and I'm not saying that this is what I will do or should do, but I mean, that ten-year difference sort of says the easy compromise here is to just put it in 2000. Something like that. Is there -- is there some thought given to that?

MS. COTTRELL: In terms of our discussions

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. COTTRELL: So we've talked with plaintiffs about whether or not they'd compromise on this pre time period. And it's really -- we've heard nothing from plaintiffs. No wiggle room or movement, really, on these RFPs other than I will say we started with 159. 61 we agreed to give unlimited. There were 20 -- only 20, but there were 20 that plaintiffs said they could accept an '05 or an '08 start date. Other than that, for this 80, we haven't talked

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I will say, just given the way electronic documents are stored, I don't know how much that would help us. I think that we are going to see legacy problems when you go back to 2000 --

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. COTTRELL: -- for that five-year time period. And I think the bulk of that four million is actually from the early 2000s time period.

THE COURT: Is there some -- and I don't mean to use a pejorative, like, magic about 2005, but was there some kind of technology change or server change or software change or something that makes 2005 an appropriate cutoff date of some sort?

MS. COTTRELL: So I don't want to misspeak on the technology. There's nothing that I am aware of today. Doesn't mean it doesn't exist.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. COTTRELL: The 2005 thinking was really the statute of limitations period here is 2007. And that was our original proposal. So we moved off that '07 proposal and went back to 2005. Because what we're seeing is that a lot of cases limit it to the statute of limitations period, but some, when there's reasons, will go back a couple of years. So that was our compromised proposal.

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I'll also just add that the real compromise on our part I think was agreeing to go back an unlimited time period for those historical RFPs.

I mean, we're giving them -- you know, where a document request is focused on a historical event, we're giving it to them. We're giving it to them.

You know, on this structured data, they really made a push for that. We're giving it to them.

But when it comes to these where it's hard for us to see the rationale for going back earlier in time -- I just -- I read the requests and I struggle with it. And there is a burden associated there. In light of those other significant concessions we already made on time period, you know, we're already going back to the 1930s and up to 2015 in some cases. It just feels like this -- these particular requests should be narrowed to that time period.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Ragsdale?

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MR. RAGSDALE: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'm going to make some preliminary comments. And then Mr. Butterfield is going to present the argument.

Let me first say we were frankly surprised that the defendants' response was a motion that was filed on Thursday.

It does not comply with this Court's order regarding submission of discovery motions. Not filed 14 days before.

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We just reached an agreement on that; that motions had to be filed 14 days before the conference here. And this does not. And there was no discussion about filing a formal motion at this time.

I went back and looked at the transcript of our last hearing. We talked about competing proposals. That's why ours came in the form of a letter, as we had done previously, not in the form of a formal motion.

THE COURT: Do you feel like you've had an adequate opportunity to respond to it? And if you don't, I'm certainly happy to -- I want everybody to have their full say about these things.

MR. RAGSDALE: Fortunately, we've put a little thought into that response. And we certainly are prepared to argue. And we don't want this delayed another month for that to be done. What we would ask is that, pursuant to the order that was entered, amending discovery order Number 1 that we have the opportunity to present a written response to the motion. And we would ask that we be allowed to have until Monday to do that.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RAGSDALE: And of course, pursuant to the order that was entered, there's no reply. So that will be submitted to you by Monday, if that is acceptable.

THE COURT: That's fine.

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MR. RAGSDALE: But we do intend to proceed to argue the motion. Some of the information that we got on Thursday was new to us. We certainly had not seen the affidavit of Mr. Ackert previously. Some of that information was 15:16:40 expanding on things that had been represented to us by counsel. So we do feel like we need the opportunity to make a written response. I think, as Mr. Butterfield is going to point out, as well, some of the accessibility aspects of the objection 15:16:52 10 11 we, frankly, had not heard before or had an opportunity to 12 address. As I said, Mr. Butterfield is going to address the 13 substance of those things. But with that understanding, we 14 15:17:08 15 will provide a written response. THE COURT: We certainly will wait to get 16 17 a response on Monday, then. Great. Mr. Butterfield? 18 MR. BUTTERFIELD: Good afternoon, Your 19 15:17:24 20 Honor. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 21 22 MR. BUTTERFIELD: I do agree with

Ms. Cottrell that it is useful to think of this issue in terms of bookends. So there's a period that goes before 2005, and then there's a period that goes after 2012.

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And let me just say that, in general, you know, the -- you know, motion itself in my readings -- it basically says we're asking for a lot of stuff here and the post 2012 material dramatically increases the amount of production.

That's a given. It's not a revelation, Your Honor, that, you know, the later in time one goes in discovery issues, the more ESI you're going to have because ESI does increase exponentially.

And while the motion cites the new text of Rule 26(B)(1) which adds proportionality to the scope of discovery, it doesn't really address proportionality. It talks in terms of burden, burden, burden, burden. But that's not the same, Your Honor, as proportionality.

So what I see in the motion is that it conflates the concepts of proportionality, relevance, and accessibility.

And I want to unpack that a little bit today.

So in terms of relevance, I don't see anything new in the motion, Your Honor. We've talked about the relevance. And we've filed motions. We've argued here about why the pre-2005 material is relevant. I don't intend to repeat that today. We will address it, you know, in what we file after this if you think there are questions there.

But -- and in terms of the accessibility of that material, it's up to the defendants to raise the 26(B)(2)(b) motion. They haven't. So we have asked them from Day 1: If

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you think that anything that you have is inaccessible, tell us and we'll talk about that.

And until we saw this motion -- and the motion only talks in terms of general -- in general terms about accessibility. We're all ears. If they want to say, you know, this -- we have Word Perfect documents or we have this information in a place that's legacy data, we will talk about that. We will -- we're happy to address that.

But this is not the proper way to raise accessibility issues. That's raised in a Rule 26(B)(2)(b) motion. That is their burden to raise them, to tell us and the Court what they deem inaccessible and what they do not intend to search for because it is inaccessible. And they owe us an explanation and they owe the Court an explanation as to why it's inaccessible and what the cost of recovery or production would be. They haven't done those things.

So the fact that -- eluding to -- you know, eluding to the fact that there may be issues with respect to that older data, again, is not a revelation. We remain open to talking with them about that. And we remain open to seeing a Rule 26(B)(2)(b) motion if it's properly filed.

With respect to the later material, you know, I looked closely at Mr. Ackert's affidavit. And what I learned is -- so the total ESI collected, to date, is a little over two terabytes. But -- this is a big but -- that information

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hasn't been processed. So it hasn't been filtered for dates, hasn't been de-duped. And we've learned from Mr. Ragsdale what that means. It hasn't been deNisted. What that means is they haven't removed, like, program files that are not relevant to this. And so -- and it hasn't been subject to email threading.

So once that happens, according to their own expert, that's going to cut in half the volume of that information. So it will be down to one terabyte.

Your Honor, this is a big case. Like others in the room, we litigate big cases. A terabyte -- I don't want -- I don't want to make light of it. A terabyte is a lot of information. Okay? And I -- and it's -- and we all know ESI is expensive. And I don't sit here and deny it. But in a case like this, is a terabyte a lot of information? In my experience, Your Honor, no. It's not.

THE COURT: Kind of like the old prisoner's joke. You can do a terabyte standing on your head.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  BUTTERFIELD: And I know they can. I'm confident they can.

So and as you correctly pointed out, Your Honor, it -- what they said in that affidavit cuts both ways because what they've demonstrated is the burden, as they use it, in producing that older data really isn't there. There's not

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that much there to produce.

So if there is a burden, it's going to be an accessibility burden. They have to tell us what that is, and we have to address it. With respect -- but -- so, you know, what is glaringly missing from the motion is, although they use the word, "burden," and although they cite Rule 26(B)(1), they don't actually go to the proportionality factors.

There's five factors there. And I submit to you they don't go through them because they all cut against them.

There's significant issues at stake in this case.

There's -- it's no revelation that there's well over a billion dollars that we're litigating about.

There's a new factor called the relative access to relevant information. And when the rules committee came out with that, everybody was scratching their head. Well, what that means, Your Honor, is that in asymmetrical cases, one side has the information; one side bears a greater burden to produce that information. But that's not -- there's nothing wrong with that. And the rules committee said so.

So -- and all of -- I submit that all of the factors in Rule 26(B)(1), if you look at those and weigh those factors, is the production of this information -- and while it involves a burden -- I don't -- you know, it involves -- any ESI of this magnitude involves a burden, but is it proportional to this case? I submit it is.

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So we submit -- as far as why we need the newer information, I mean, this is -- Ms. Cottrell summarized what we've said in meet and confers. But this is -- you know, this is a claim for injunctive relief. It's a claim involving ongoing conduct.

And the fact that we filed the case a few years ago doesn't mean that that conduct is not ongoing. And it doesn't make less relevant what has happened since we filed the complaint.

So I -- other than the fact that there's a lot of information and, according to BCBSA, that causes a burden really doesn't -- really doesn't address whether or not the information is relevant and whether or not it is proportional to this case.

We submit it is both relevant and proportional and it should be produced.

THE COURT: Ms. Cottrell makes the argument, though, that insofar as the injunctive relief claim is concerned, whether or not there is some kind of anticompetitive effect in the membership association, the membership agreements, all of that -- that's all there in the papers anyway, but there's nothing, really, in the last couple of years that's going to change any of that.

So she's raising the point that the discovery period from February of '12 up through today is not going to add

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significant new information about the business model, about whatever the membership agreements say and that sort of thing.

And then insofar as a damage claim for ongoing damages for anticompetitive effects after the filing of the lawsuit from February of '12 to date, she's saying that the structured data, as opposed to unstructured data, can supply that information.

What do you say to that?

MR. BUTTERFIELD: Well, Your Honor, I think, you know, we will -- we will -- I think it's better addressed in the papers, frankly. And I think we would like to do that. But we have indicated in numerous meet and confers why we think that, you know, there's a need for ongoing unstructured data. And I think probably it's best addressed in the papers.

But there are -- there is -- you know, there continue to be market analyses. There continue to be things that we've requested in discovery that show the impact of the structure that's been put in place by the defendants. And those --

THE COURT: Conceivably -- and I'm dubious that you'll find this, but conceivably, there could be some market study done by Blue Cross Association that says, oh my word. Look at the anticompetitive effect our

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business model has.

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MR. BUTTERFIELD: And it's hard for us, Your Honor, to point to documents we haven't seen.

THE COURT: Sure. Sure.

MR. BUTTERFIELD: So, you know, we -- you know, we have put forward a series of documentary requests.

And, you know, we believe that -- them to be relevant. And that hasn't really been an issue in the court.

So if they were relevant in 2011, that doesn't make them less relevant in 2012. But we will -- you know, in our papers, we will explain a little more about -- in answer to your question.

I do want to say one thing. I did learn in the affidavit -- we have been asking in meet and confers, okay. When did you collect this information? Because we were -- you know, we threw out a date as far as an end date. But we realized that, you know, once information is collected, it's going to be difficult to collect it again.

So we did see more information about that in Mr. Ackert's affidavit. And knowing that information -- what I proposed, Your Honor, in a meet and confer was for them to give us a schedule, a custodian by custodian -- when was your collection complete on this custodian. That would make it easier for us to objectively reach an end date with the proviso that there may be a need to go back much later in the

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case on good cause and ask them to collect new information.

But for the time being, you know, if they can give us that kind of information, I think we could probably get there as far as coming up with an end date.

And it's interesting, Your Honor, that they've collected this information, according to Mr. Ackert's affidavit, all the way into the summer of 2015. So it's been collected. It just has to be processed and reviewed and produced. I understand that there's some burden with that. But they've gone through the trouble to collect this information.

And we -- you know, for the reasons we've submitted already and we will submit in the papers, we think it's relevant and we think it's more than proportional to the issues at stake and the other factors that go with Rule 26(B)(2)(1).

THE COURT: I have generally said that the request for production documents seem to me to be relevant to issues in the lawsuit. But I want to be clear about that; that the time frame that you're talking about may impact the relevance of particular -- not generally all of them but particular requests for production.

For example, if you're asking about the methodology by which some accounting occurs, it seems to me that it's much more relevant to ask that in 2010 than it would be in

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1995. But, now, y'all understand your case far better than I do. So you may need to explain to me why certain requests for production, going back to 1995, would still be relevant.

I mean, I don't want to mislead everybody to believe that I have entirely foreclosed the question about whether every particular request for production is relevant for every time frame.

It may well be that on a request-by-request basis, there are some that are relevant to 1995 and there are others, it strikes me, that they're not relevant to 1995.

And going back to what I had previously asked the parties to do is to group those requests into particular time frames. That didn't seem to work as well as I had hoped it would when I asked for it. But that was the thought behind that is that there are certain requests that make sense and make relevant sense, even back to 1995. There may be others that do not make sense to me back to 1995.

MR. BUTTERFIELD: And Your Honor, the parties have engaged in a lot of that dialog. And, as Ms. Cottrell indicated, there's been agreement that some documents go back, you know, historically before 1995.

THE COURT: Sure. Decades.

MR. BUTTERFIELD: But there's also been discussion on a document-request-by-document-request basis and, as Ms. Cottrell said, there have been agreements to 20

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24 15:31:56 25 requests not to go back to 1995. So we have engaged in some of that analysis. That doesn't mean that we won't continue to do it. But, you know, we note your concern there, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. BUTTERFIELD: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Cottrell?

MS. COTTRELL: Your Honor, in terms of an

We will say this is a critical threshold issue that

On the new Rule 26, Mr. Butterfield highlighted a

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additional filing by plaintiffs, we obviously have no objection to that.

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we need decided soon so that we can load everything into our

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tar engine and begin the review here. Every day that we

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don't have an answer on this, it further delays our

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processing which is why we raised it with Your Honor.

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few factors, but he also left out a couple factors; namely,

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the importance of the discovery being sought in resolving the

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issues and whether the burden or expense outweighs its likely

think about these 80 RFPs, going back to 1995 up to 2005, it

is difficult to see how they are important to resolving the

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benefit.

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issues in the case.

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How we set reimbursement rates in 1998, how we paid

When we think about these RFPs, especially when we

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providers in 1999, what right or quality metrics were in 2000 just don't relate.

And I haven't heard from plaintiffs in any of the meet and confers -- I'll tell you I talk to them sometimes almost daily. I haven't heard from them in any of the meet and confers why these are relevant.

They didn't go through the process, as you requested, of grouping these RFPs by time period and telling us for those time periods why are they relevant. They don't do anything in their brief about why they are relevant. And today, Mr. Butterfield also punted on that question and said, we'll address that in our motion.

The reason is because they have difficulty articulating how these particular RFPs that go to our business and how our business is run, really, need to go back in time. The historical RFPs we've already agreed to give.

Now, Your Honor, we have reached agreement on the scope of the RFPs because, as they were originally drafted, some were broad. Some were hard for us to understand. So we've gone back and forth. And that is one area where we've reached agreement. And I have a chart here that summarizes our correspondence back and forth and what the current state of play is of how that RFP should be interpreted.

And if I may approach, I'd like to give Your Honor a copy of that.

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THE COURT: Sure. That's fine.

MS. COTTRELL: The bottom line here, Your Honor, is that plaintiffs spent a lot of time talking about how this is a big case, about how a terabyte of data, which, again, equates to 60 million pages of unstructured data for review, isn't a lot of information in a big case. But they don't spend a lot of time talking about how the RFPs for these bookends and why these RFPs on these bookends matter in this case. The reason they avoid that issue is because they aren't that relevant.

We've shown that the burden is immense.

Particularly early with the post 2012 documents, it's huge.

And we have a tight schedule to meet in this case. We're doing literally everything in our power to meet that schedule. We have all hands on deck, pulling data, collecting data. But it's going to take us a long time.

To suggest somehow that adding another 24 million pages in this one-year period isn't going to be a huge burden on us that could significantly delay discovery in this case is just not reasonable.

At the end of the day, we've agreed to give historical documents for an unlimited period; billions of rows of structured data from our system from a 20-year time period; information from 25 production custodians in response to 150 document requests.

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We've given them a sufficient amount of information for a case of this size. More than enough information for a case of this size. Mr. Butterfield made the point that he wants to know the date of collection in 2015 because if we've collected on 15:36:24 that date, there can't be an additional burden on us of having now to process that data and review it. That entirely ignores the burden. The burden is not in collecting the data. The burden is in processing it. 15:36:40 10 Adding it to our tar engine and then reviewing all of those 11 millions of additional pages for confidentiality, privilege, 12 and responsiveness. That's where the burden comes in. Not only from a 13 cost perspective but also from a time perspective. 14 And just the practical consideration here is that 15:36:56 15 we've already given a lot of data. We have a very short 16 discovery time period. And we just don't have time to focus 17 on tangential issues. 18 Unless Your Honor has any other questions --19 15:37:12 20 THE COURT: No. Thank you. All right. Mr. Butterfield, anything else? 21 22 MR. BUTTERFIELD: Your Honor, I have 23 nothing further. Thank you. 24 THE COURT: Thank you. 15:37:24 25 The final matter that I have on the agenda this

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Honor.

afternoon is the joint notice of agreement to amend discovery order Number 1. And I've read that. And as I understand it, basically, it's just an extension of deadlines for coming up with supplemental custodian lists.

Mr. Ragsdale, do you want to educate me about it?

MR. RAGSDALE: Not particularly. But I
will -- I think that's correct. That is the analysis.

We had gotten together and discussed the fact that that deadline was approaching and thought it made sense to extend that. And we were able to reach that agreement which all sides agree to.

THE COURT: All right. Nobody has any problem, then, with proposed order that's been submitted with the motion? I can just go ahead and enter that, Ms. West?

MS. WEST: I think that's right, Your

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else have a comment about that just to make sure? Anyone out in the ether?

MR. RAGSDALE: The only other point -- and I don't know if you're at the end of your agenda, but I had a question about obviously we have a discovery conference and a status conference coming up on January 14th both with you and then with Judge Proctor.

And my question was: Does that take the place of

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1	the normally, regularly-scheduled discovery conference that
2	we would have later in January?
3	THE COURT: That would be my anticipation.
4	Anyone have any questions about that or problem with
15:38:58 5	that?
6	MS. WEST: Your Honor, if I might.
7	THE COURT: Yes.
8	MS. WEST: Since we're not going to see
9	you again until January, I'm sure I speak for all parties in
15:39:08 10	wishing you a and your staff a very happy holiday season.
11	THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you. I
12	appreciate that.
13	And I will certainly keep in mind Ms. Cottrell's
14	remarks that I need to get to this bookend issue as quickly
15:39:22 15	as possible.
16	MS. COTTRELL: Taking into account your
17	holiday, of course.
18	THE COURT: So I will try to commit to get
19	that to you as quickly as possible after I get the
15:39:30 20	plaintiffs' response on Monday.
21	Any other matters that we need to take up this
22	afternoon, then?
23	Mr. Ragsdale?
24	MR. RAGSDALE: None for plaintiff.
15:39:38 25	THE COURT: Ms. West, anything else?
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MS. WEST: None from the defendants, Your
            Honor.
                                THE COURT: All right. Thank y'all very
            much. I wish all of you a very happy holiday, as well.
            Thank you.
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                                 (The Proceedings were concluded at
            approximately 3:39 p.m. on December 12, 2015.)
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I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing pages contain a true and correct transcript of the aforementioned proceedings as is hereinabove set out, as the same was taken down by me in stenotype and later transcribed utilizing computer-aided transcription.

This is the 18th day of December of 2015.

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Change K Powell

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